The Santiam News.

Politically Independent.

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T. L. DUGGER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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STILL THEY KICK.

It is doubtful if Oregon politicians will ever forgive the people for enacting the Initiative and Referendum and the Direct Primary laws. The old stagers know that these laws have put them out of business and, presumably, they will spend the rest of their lives in kicking.

Their principle argument is: The Primary law makes it impossible for a poor man to run for office. They say, that at the present, it costs a candidate so much to secure an election, that the salary will not reimburse him his campaign expenses and he is, practically, forced to resort to grafting in order to recoup. Evidently the old stager—the man who makes politics a profession, would do this. But, let it be asked, who created the demand on the part of the people for the enactment of the Direct Primary, but these some old stager, grafting politicions? Had you, gentlemen, always been honest and true to the people's interests, there would have been no Primary law enacted. So you are now simply enjoying the legitimate fruits of a condition, your dishonesty as public officials has created. Of course the people will make mistakes and elect the wrong men as offic als occasionally. Human nature has not been changed by the enactment of the Primary law and it would be a miracle if a scrub was not elected now a d then. However, before the enactment of the law, scrubs were elected occasionally, just the same as now. The only difference is, the people will not elect a man they know to be a scrub, as many of the old stagers are known to be. This however, will be found to be true: An official who proves to be dishonest and unfaithful to the people's interests, will not be elected the second time. The people are not to blame for electing a scrub the first time, as they would be if they elected him the second time. Another objection that is urged against the primary, is the money that is expended by candidates in advertising their candidacy. Admitting that, in order to get before all the people, a candidate necessarily expends more or less money, in the way of newspaper advertising, etc , his campaign is not, necessarily, any more expensive than in the old days. One feature is true: When the candidate for the U. S. senate has secured the election of a legislature friendly to his candidacy, his expenses cease. In the old days the expense was even greater after the legislature was elected than bebefore. It is only necessary to recall some of the long-drawn-out senatorial battles of the past, to convince one that it costs money and lots of it, to maintain luxurient senatorial headquarters that then obtained. Larger sums of money were expended then than now, with this difference: In the old time the money went into the pockets of purchasable legislators and others who, it was supposed, could wield an influence. Now the senatorial candidate expends his money in legitimate publicity of his candidacy. True, some of his money is paid to the printer; who is, surely, as worthy of pay for work done, as the old time politician.

Politicians and lawyers, as a rule, condemn the Initiative and Referendum, especially the former. Lawyers usually think that no person, other than a lawyer, is qualified to formulate and enact law. They look upon such work as a matter belonging to their profession alone. Now, that the people are taking a try at law-making, these lawyer-politicians are not pleased a little bit. It is safe to say the people are less liable to make a mistake then have been the legislatures of the past. An initiative measure is, usually, pretty thoroughly discussed during a compaign and, if a flaw can be found, these same lawyer-politicians usually find it. The Referendum seems to meet with but little more favor with the politicians than does the Initiative. It apparently had but little influence upon actions of the legislature of last winter. Indeed, this was the most extravagant legislature in the history of the state and the people have made the attempt to invoke the Referendum upon several of the acts of that body. Technicalities, that have been discovered by these same lawyer-politicians, seem now in a fair way to defeat the wishes of the people. Unless the supreme court gives a broader interpretation to the law than did Judge Galloway, the wishes of the people to have the several measures submitted to them will probably befeated.

But, then, this result is what might have been expected. Nearly every lawyer and politician seems disposed to do what he can to discredit the Referendum law. They want to have it repealed and, therefore, will do every thing they can to make it unpopular. However, there is no danger of the Initiative and Referendum and the Direct Primary laws being repealed. It may be necessary for the people to make them a part of the constitution, in order to prevent legislatures from tinkering with them. The people like the laws. They like to know that they have the power to veto mischievious legislative enactments. They like to know that they can dictate who the United States senator may be. They may amend the laws wherein a weakness is exhibited; but they will never take a step backward in reform matters.

A NERVY JUDGE

Judge Landis, of the U. S. court in Chicago, certainly has an abundance of what most people denominate "nerve," to bring Rockefeller and other Standard Oil magnates to book, just the same as ordinary American citizens. To brave the wrath of this coterie of multi-millionaires—men who act as though they considered themselves immune of the law, is to manifest a spirit of of incorruptibleness and a fearless devotion to duty, hitherto almost unknown among our judiciary.

What is our nation coming to, any way, that millionaires are required to obey law, not quite so promptly as ordinary citizens it is true but, in in the end, they are about to be compelled to obey. Judge Landis' reason for subpoenaing the Standard magnates, is to ascertain or establish a basis for the amount of fines that he will assess the corporation. The maximum amount of fines that may be assessed against the Standard for violating the interstate commerce law, is nearly $30,000,000. Suppose the nervy Judge should assess the maximum amount. He would inflict, practically, no punishment upon a corporation that has made lawbreaking a practice for years. The Standard would simply place the amount of the fines to the expense account, raise the price of oil a cent or two per gallon and go on about its business serenely. These fines, enormously large as they are, will be no punishment to the Standard oil crowd. If punishment is the end sought, Judge Landis will have to tackle tne proposition in a different direction. Imprisonment is the only way punishment can be reached, unless the fines should be placed at so large a figure that it would mean, practically, the confiscation of the Standard's property.

It is certainly encouraging to law-abiding and law-respecting citizens to know that we have, at least, two judicial officers, who are fearless in executing the law; who believe the millionaire Standard Oil magnate or the San Francisco municipal grafter, should pay the penalty of outraged law. All honor to Judges Landis and Dunne. May their number increase until it embraces the entire judiciary of the country. When the big thieves and violators of law are punished, it will be less difficult to make law-abiding citizens of the little fellows.

There is a little talk among some of our citizens towards the establishment of a milk condensing plant in Scio. It is argued that a plant sufficient to take care of the milk of 2000 cows could be established at a cost of not to exceed $25,000. From all the information that the NEWS is able to obtain, a condensory is much more profitable than a creamery or a cheese factory. The demand for condensed milk seems to be not more than half way supplied and is continually expanding. This being true, there would be no risk or loss if the enterprise is undertaken. The plan of selling only the finished product from the farm is the plan that will leave the most money in our farmers' hands and, also, leave our farms in better condition. If all the grains and grasses our farms produce should reach the markets through fine work or carriage horses, fat cattle, hogs and sheep, or as butter, cheese or condensed milk, the farmers' bank accounts, as well as the fertility of their farms would increase from year to year. The NEWS man has heard several of our businessmen and farmers express a willingness to invest from $500 to $1000 in a condensory, if it was undertaken in an intelligent, business-like manner. Let some public spirited citizen set the ball rolling. It is necessary for someone to take the lead, and who is better calculated to give the enterprise a right start than he who has money to invest? The NEWS is ready to aid the enterprise in any way that it can. If we would build up our town and increase the value of our property, the establishing of a manufacturing plant, and especially a milk condensory, is a sure way to do it.

If it should develop in the Boise trial that President Moyer of the Federation of Miners should confess, as has been intimated, in which the Federation officials are implicated in the Stunenberg murder, organized labor would receive a body blow that would shake labor organizations from center to circumference. Let us hope that these labor officials are innocent of the crime charged. If the leaders of this organization are guilty, the interest of both unorganized and organized labor demands their punishment.

The Portland Democratic paper announces that Wm M. Cake is to become a candidate for governor, while H. M. Cake is to forego his ambition to become United States senator, and that Stephen A. Lowell is not to become a candidate for the United States senate, etc. It is also announced that Frederick Munkey is to enter the race for the senate with Mr. Fulton, and that Mr. Greer, etc., etc. The people will pall of a whole lot of this kind of information and will settle down to a lot of hard thinking along the line of what does it all amount to, whom we honor with our votes. The question asked by all who think beneath the skullbone, and whose thought is not merely a kind of diaphanous mental perspiration, will be, what does he represent besides a more desire to be honored, to be puffed up with official swellheadism? Is he really hunting an opportunity to do something needed to be done, or does he simply want to graft the easily gullible public in the much-abused name of party patriotism? All these gentlemen who are allowing their names to be used by the newspapers in connection with high and mighty offices should get it into their craniums, by a surgical process if need be, that office-getting and office holding are not what they used to be. The people have set up new stamards. The knight that goeth forth to slay the political dragon these days has got to have something besides party loyalty, voting the ticket through thick and thin, inscribed on his banner to win. The men who are doing things political from Roosevelt down to Governor Chamberlain or Mayor Lane, are men who are tearing the old party shibboleths to tatters, and running the old spear of non-partisanship down the throat of the profits-consuming tax-eating dragon. Neither is it so popular as it used to be to merely hold down a job in a perfunctory political way, but public officials are now required to do something in the way of fighting the battle of public rights, instead of merely using public office to feather their own nests and promote jobs for special interests at public expense. About one official in ten has awakened to this fact and the rest are still office-chasers and dead asleep to the fact of the new order of things.—Capitol Journal.

Linn's Saw Mills.

Wednesday's Albany Herald gives a list of Linn county sawmills. While there are no exceedingly large mills, the total daily output is quite large probably near a half million feet. The mills in Linn county now operating or soon to be in running order are as follows: Calapooia Lumber company at Crawfordsville; P. M. Scroggins' mill at Lebanon; H. Kaltrider & Son at Peoria; Ferrell & Hayes near Rowland; Pyburn Bros., at Holley; Van Fleet mill near Holley; H. B. Moyer mill six miles southeast of Holley; Robinett mill on Brush creek; Otho Temple's mill near Rockhill; John Wilson & Son near Rockhill; R. B. Leabo four miles from Lebanon; E. P. Hurst on Hamilton creek near Waterloo; Weddle mill at Sweet Home; Wolfil at Foster; Geisendorfer mill at Cascadia; Brown mill near Lebanon; Smith and Loftin near Lebanon; William McPherson's mill on Hamilton creek; Fred Gooch's mil near Scio; Miller Bros. near Scio; Parker mill near Scio; Trappist Fathers near Jordan on Burnester creek; Trullinger mill near Shelburn; Wheeler mill at Albany; Pickens' mill below Cascadia on South Santiam; Van Irvine & Peacock at Kingston; Sawyer Bros. on Brush creek near Crawfordsville; Dillon mill; Skinner & Wilson near Waterloo; Bishop & Hutchins near Lebanon; Wilson & James nea. Lebanon; J. M. Wiley on Hamilton Creek; J. L. Spoo near Lebanon; Banner Mill company at Lyons.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
Portland, Oregon, June 7, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as extended to all the public land states by act of August 4, 1892, Caroline P. Sprague, of Yaquina, county of Van auren, State of Michigan, has this day filed in this office her sworn statement No. 7856, for the purchase of the ne¼ of ne¼ of sec. 12, tp. 11 s. r. 1 e, Willamette meridian, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish her claim to said land before the Register and Receiver at Portland, Oregon, on Thursday, the 5th day of September, 1907.

She names as witnesses: A. P. Sprague, of Elgin, Oregon; David Edgar, of Portland, Oregon; Frank King, of Portland, Oregon; Fred Chapman, of Portland, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 5th day of September, 1907.

ALGERNON S. DRESSER,
Register.

Corvallis & Eastern R. R.

TIME CARD NO. 35.

Trains From and To Yaquina.

No 1—
Leaves Yaquina ..... 7.15 A. M
Arrives Albany ..... 11.58 A. M

No. 2—
Train leaves Albany ..... 12.35 P. M
" " Corvallis ..... 1.18 "
" arrives Yaquina ..... 5.40 "

Trains To and From Detroit.

No. 3—
Leaves Albany for Detroit ..... 7:30 A. M
Arrives Detroit ..... 12.30 A. M

No. 4—
Leaves Detroit ..... 1.00 P. M
Arrives Albany ..... 5.5. P. M

Trains for Corvallis.

No. 8—
Leaves Albany for Corvallis ..... 7.35 A. M
Arrives Corvallis ..... 8.35 A. M

No. 10—
Leaves Albany ..... 2.2 P. M.
Arrives at Corvallis ..... 3.05 P. M.

No. 6—
Leaves Albany ..... 7.35 P. M.
Arrives Corvallis ..... 8.15 P. M

Trains for Albany.

No. 5—
Leaves Corvallis ..... 6.30 A. M
Arrives Albany ..... 7.10 A. M.

No. 9—
Leaves Corvallis ..... 12.30 P. M
Arrives at Albany ..... 1.15 P. M

No. 7—
Leaves Corvallis ..... 6.00 P. M
Arrives Albany ..... 6.40 P. M

No. 11—
Leaves Corvallis ..... 11.15 A. M
Arrives at Albany ..... 12.58 P. M

No. 12—
Leaves Albany ..... 12.35 P. M
Arrives at Corvallis ..... 1.18 P. M

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Eggs, per dozen	22
Chickens, per pound	13
Chickens, per pound, young	20
Cheese, per pound	07
Turkeys, per pound	13
Ducks, per pound	15
Beef, per pound, live weight	02½
Hogs, per pound, live weight	06¼
Veal pe. pound, for shipping	07½
Sheep, per pound, stockers	05
Mutton, per pound	09